



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15.

THE FACTS that many democratic members of the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday opposed Mr. Holman's resolution against subsidies and in favor of economy, and that Mr. Holman modified it to avoid their objection, do not tend to place either the objection or Mr. Holman in a better light before the people who elected them with the express understanding that they should strive to effect both of the purposes of the resolution referred to. Indeed, they show that now, as always has been the case since the war, the democrats in Congress are lacking in the essential quality of the leaders of a successful party—grit, sand or backbone, as it is variously denominated. The fact that Mr. Cleveland possesses that quality is what gives him such a bold as he has upon the effusions of so many voters in his party.

THE NEW YORK WORLD says the democratic majority in the New York legislature "should unhesitatingly support that body except upon the clearest proof of fraud in his election." As the democrats in the legislature have as yet manifested no desire for re-election of any member except upon the clearest legal grounds, why the WORLD's advice seems strange, at least to people outside of New York. Now if the New York republican newspapers had tendered such advice to the republican majority in the last Congress, the reason therefor would have been patent to every body.

THERE MAY, and doubtless will be revolutions in Mexico, but there is just about as much, and no more, real cause for participating in one from the raids of the outlaw Garza, as there would have been to have supposed that Sittling Bull's exploits in the Northwest would have produced one in this country. The American newspapers which magnify Garza's raids to the proportions of revolutions, if any of them are ever read in Mexico, must be the subjects of great ridicule in that country.

NOTHING RESEMBLES the difference between the present and the last U. S. House of Representatives more apparent than the proceedings there during a vote taken in that body. There is now no counting in of quorums, no equalling and fighting, no closing of doors and calls of the House, nor any thing to mar the quiet and orderly conduct of business. The democratic majority is so large that it opposes it is like resisting the inevitable, but its power is exercised as softly as that of the falling snow.

THE GREAT sympathy evoked not only throughout the British empire, but in republics America, and, indeed, in all other civilized countries, by the death of the grandson of Queen Victoria, the son of Prince Albert, and the heir presumptive of the British crown, shows that, after all, there is a good deal more human nature in respect for blood than some people would have the world believe.

FROM WASHINGTON.
[Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1892.

Two important post-office controversies for Virginia were led by nomination of the President yesterday—those of Farmville and Bedford City. THE GAZETTE'S correspondent has known for nearly a week past that ex-Congressman Hooper's half-brother, Mr. George Richardson, would be given Farmville, and as to the other appointment, it was stated several days ago in this correspondence that Mosby would be the appointee for Bedford City. The Farmville fight has witnessed as many funny scenes, situations, transformations, etc., as are supplied by any of the traveling burlesque companies of the day. It has been rich in suspense, surprise, confusion and disappointment. A democrat in local, State and Congressional politics, and a republican in a Presidential contest only, won it over all competitors, and won, too, with the endorsement of both Mahone and Leagerton, given to him at the last moment, against both of whom he had confidently voted, once against the former for Governor and twice against the latter for Congress. To put the matter in a nutshell, it can be stated that Gen. Mahone yielded to the personal appeal of Hooper, and the negro surrendered to both, hoping, doubtless, that by stooping to his white colleagues he might receive some compensation, most likely in the form of a Virginia endorsement to the President for a judgeship either in the District of Columbia or one of the Territories. It is well known that Langston has aspirations for judicial honors, and that his late interview with certain aims of a selfish character in view, hardly admits of a reasonable doubt. As to Mosby, he is the brother of Col. John B. Mosby, and was warmly endorsed by Col. Brady, ex-Congressman Foxden, Collector McCullough and many other republicans. Although not recommended by Gen. Mahone, it is not thought the General will feel his appointment as a slight personal to himself. It is known that Col. Mosby relied for his brother's success more on Brady than on any other republican in the State.

Among the strangers in the city today is ex-Governor Fitz Lee, of Virginia. He is on his way to New York on private business, and stopped in Alexandria last night to see his venerable mother who is living there. The General says he has not been in Alexandria before for several years, and is gratified at the evident improvement that has taken place there during that time. At the club the first time Governor, he said to give him a second term as Governor, he said the election is in two years off, and it is too soon to be talking about a thing so far in the future. He would not say, however, that while he would be proud and glad to feel the honor of a re-nomination, he would certainly make no fight for it. In respect of the feeling in the State regarding the most available democratic candidate for the next Presidency, the General said he didn't think the feeling referred to would have any thing

to do with the selection of the candidate, as it is generally conceded that the vote of New York is necessary to the election of a democratic President, so that when the national convention shall meet, the delegates from the other States would naturally ask the delegates from that State who is their most popular man? and that the answer they give would settle the matter at once. If that answer be Hill, some may say that the anti-Hill man in New York would oppose him, but, said the General, they have always done so, and yet he always carries the State, and did so last November by nearly fifty thousand majority.

The Virginia congressman being asked today who, in their opinion, would be the most available democratic candidate for the next Presidency, replied to the following effect:

Mr. Buchanan: If Mr. Cleveland shall be deemed the most available candidate, he will be my favorite.

Mr. Edmunds: A considerable change has taken place in my district in respect of the availability of Mr. Cleveland, and I think to avoid all danger of what is termed "knifing" in New York, it would be better to go West for our candidate.

Mr. Bland: There are one or two men who I think are considered more popular in my district than Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Jones: It is too soon for expressions on the subject now, for the conditions may change. If the democrats declare for free silver, of course Mr. Cleveland and I hardly can nominate him. I don't think, however, that New York should nominate all the other States in the convention.

Mr. Mead: I think Hill is the most available man. I am for him, and I think he would sweep the country.

Mr. O'Ferrall: Cleveland has made a good and national President. He is my favorite. But I am for any man who can win.

Mr. Wise: I am for the man who can be elected. Cleveland is strong in my district, but not as strong now as he once was. I think it would be safer to take a man out of New York, upon whom both factions in the State would unite.

Mr. Tucker: All I can say is that I hope the convention may think Mr. Cleveland the most available man.

The two other democratic members of the House, Messrs. Lawson and Lester, are absent, being detained at home by sickness. As it is well known that neither of the Virginia Senators thinks Mr. Cleveland the most available man, it was deemed unnecessary to reproduce the quotations from them.

John T. Goddard, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, has been appointed a page on the House side of the Capitol.

A private car will arrive here to-night from Atlanta with a delegation from that city to set as a seat to Congressmen O'Ferrall, who will deliver the address with the Democratic Convention in that city next Sunday night. They and Mr. O'Ferrall will leave here Sunday night.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Col. A. B. Buford, president of the agricultural society, was re-elected president yesterday, notwithstanding his resignation.

Mr. James H. McKay died at his home in Warren on Wednesday last week, and his wife died the Tuesday following.

Governor McKinney has refused to commute the punishment of Margaret Leslie, colored, under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, in Danville.

Mr. Mary B. McCarty, widow of the Hon. William Mason McCarty, of Fairfax county, a daughter of Captain Paine McCarty, died at her residence in Richmond yesterday.

Miss Emma Clarkson Harris, daughter of Hon. John T. Harris, and the Rev. Howard M. Q. were married at Harrisonburg yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles E. Woodson, rector of the Episcopal Church at Franklin, and a cousin of the groom.

The express messengers of the R. & D. R. went on a strike yesterday and the express car passed over that road without a messenger and sealed. It is stated that the messengers on the Richmond and Danville system have no grievances of their own, but have joined in the strike owing to an order emanating from the association of which they are members. Last night their places were filled by new men, and everything is working smoothly.

The sub-committee from the joint committee on privileges and elections appointed to draft a bill reappointing the State for members of Congress, has been increased from seven to ten from each district. It is understood that several members of the legislature are urging a radical change from the present apportionment. Capt. Ham Sheppard on Wednesday appeared before the House committee on privileges and elections and urged that the Australian ballot system be adopted in this State.

CONGRESS.—A bill was passed appropriating \$300,000 to buy ground and erect on it in Washington a building to be used as a hall of records. In the House four hours were spent discussing Mr. Holman's resolution in opposition to the government granting bounties and subsidies, after which the matter went over until today at the expiration of the day was the speech of Congressman Livingston, the Farmers' Alliance champion from Georgia. He made a short talk in behalf of the farmers, and favored the resolution as a step in the direction of removing the burdens of taxation from the farmers of the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Duke of Clarence, who died yesterday, was twenty-eight years old on Friday, having been born January 8, 1864.

Senator Hill, of New York, was on the floor of the House of Representatives yesterday and held quite a levee.

The well-known motion picture of Joseph H. Coates & Co., of Philadelphia, is shown yesterday. Liability for over \$100,000.

The liabilities of the banking firm of J. J. Nicholson & Sons, of Baltimore, which failed yesterday, are \$500,000 with assets of \$250,000.

The New York Senate yesterday passed the enumeration bill. Most of the republicans refused to vote and Senators Erwin and O'Connor were adjudged guilty of contempt for so doing.

An attack is to be made in the present Congress upon the pension laws with the hope of reducing the annual expenditures in that direction from \$138,000,000 to \$38,000,000.

The London Times has a Santiago dispatch stating that the late Balmaceda refugees at the American Legation have escaped from Santiago by a night train, accompanied by M. Nieto Egan.

In order to render available for immediate services against Cuba, if necessary, all the soldiers who aided the Confederate States in the late war, Mr. Herbert yesterday introduced a bill in the House repealing a law that forbids their appointment as army officers.

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam, be it ever so humble, there's no place for a pauper like Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents a bottle.

"The most troublesome companion a person can have while being away from home, is a cough, and I would advise everybody to procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup before starting."—Drummer.

The Debt Settlement.

As stated in the GAZETTE Gov. McKinney yesterday transmitted to the general assembly a special message recommending a ratification of the agreement of the State commission and the O'cott committee for the settlement of the State debt of Virginia. The document is a lengthy one, and reviews the history and provisions of the funding bill of 1871, the McCulloch bill of 1879, the Riddleberger bill of 1882, and the O'cott plan. He says:

The State has saved, in consequence of bondholders failing to fund, under the Riddleberger bill, interest, \$3,694,850.93. This has enabled her to spend \$1,385,035.53 in the purchase of \$2,357,576.60 of her own bonds, and thereby reducing her debt to that extent. She has also paid \$1,000,000 arrears due public schools, and \$379,000 of interest due the literary fund, \$80,000 to her disabled soldiers, and she has spent over \$1,000,000 in the enlarging, improving, and in the support of her eleemosynary institutions. This indispensable work could not have been done with our present rate of taxation had the whole debt been funded in 1882.

In urging the acceptance of the O'cott commission's terms, the Governor says: When we consider the time of this settlement and the terms of it, there can be no doubt that it is the most favorable proposition we have ever received. Let us then not be in default, but to make good the agreement on our part by an acceptance of the O'cott settlement, to provide for the liquidation of the debt we will have accomplished much for Virginia beyond what the figures disclose. We have eliminated the public debt from the politics of the State, where it has been a harassing question for many years, dividing the people and embittering party feeling. Besides, it will restore confidence in us and strengthen our credit, because the business and commercial world will see that in good faith we have done all we could do and that we were asked to do to satisfy our creditors. They have selected their own agents—strangers to us—watchful of their rights and zealous in guarding their interests, and after much deliberation and a thorough examination of this delicate and perplexing question, have prepared and proposed a plan for the equitable adjustment of the debt, which has been accepted by your commission on the part of Virginia, "the bondholders' committee cheerfully recommending it (the settlement) to their constituents." It was submitted to their advisory board—men of their choice, such men as Cleveland, Bayard, and others of national reputation—their friends, not ours. They approved and recommended the plan of settlement of the Virginia debt after having carefully considered the question in all its complications.

If, then, they have seen to us their agents with their proposition, and we have accepted it, and are prepared to comply with the terms of the settlement on our part, the claim of repudiation does not rest on us, and when charged against Virginia is false and slanderous.

I will say to the bondholders who are still hoping for better terms, and will not fund under the proposed law, that this is impossible without increasing the taxes. The people will not and cannot submit to an increase of taxation—so say they all. They have said so in the legislature, and at all times and everywhere. Our people are united on this subject, without distinction of party. And they declare further that their children shall be educated; that the light of our higher schools and colleges shall be extinguished. We intend also that our unfortunate soldiers and their widows shall not be neglected. These determinations are fixed in the hearts of the people of Virginia, and they will not abandon them. These, we consider, are our highest obligations, and to them we will be faithful, though a cruel necessity may compel us to be delinquent to others. These declarations are not intended as threats, but are a frank expression of the opinions of the people.

The report of the Commission, which is signed by all the members, is a full and voluminous paper. Much of the report is devoted to a history of the financial condition of this State since 1865, and the various attempts made to settle the debt. Reaching the re-funding period, the report says:

"The re-funding party was triumphant all along the line at the fall elections of 1881, securing the Governor as well as both branches of the Legislature by large majorities."

Speaking of the Riddleberger bill and the amount of indebtedness assumed thereunder, the Commission says:

"The result of this account showed the whole indebtedness of the State, from the standpoint of the Legislature, to be as of July 1, 1882, \$21,035,377, principal and interest. "The ensuing part of the bill, however, made the amount larger than this by several millions. It is not claimed and conceded by many that certain errors were made in the amounts assumed to be outstanding against the State, and in the application of interest payments, so that the amount really assumed by this State under the principles of the Riddleberger bill, conceding the correctness of the rate of scaling fixed by it, was largely in excess of that apparent upon its face."

The Commission reviews at length the various litigations before the United States Supreme Court, and the effects to the State of the decisions of that tribunal. "The whole amount of tax-receivable coupons," says the report, "now outstanding is about \$7,027,022. This added to the principal of the bonds still outstanding bearing tax-receivable coupons, makes a aggregate of about \$25,697,022. The maximum amount of all assumed obligations outstanding against the State, which there is any probability of her having to provide for, is placed by the bondholders' committee, as hereinafter shown, at about \$28,000,000."

In concluding, the commission says:

"We earnestly advise the acceptance of the proposition of the bondholders' committee, ratified as it has now been by their principals. A settlement on that basis certainly seems to be generally desired by the people of the State. We cannot but believe that a failure either on the part of the State or of such bondholders as have not yet come into acquiescence in the settlement, will meet with popular condemnation throughout the commonwealth. Should a failure of the settlement proposed result from the rejection by the representatives of the State it is seriously to be feared that the general support of the people which has all along sustained our protective legislation will be withdrawn, and that a tide of coupons which cannot be resisted will flow into the treasury."

"Should any bondholders refuse to concur in the action of the great majority, the State may at least feel that she has done her best to arrive at a settlement upon terms which to the creditors contrast most favorably with the terms accorded by other southern States in their adjustment of their debts after the war, and the further harassment of the coupon-holders will undoubtedly be met by such an overwhelming public sentiment as will make it completely effective against the payment of either principal or interest."

The two houses adopted a resolution referring the Governor's message and the report of the debt commission to the finance committees of the two bodies to report by bill or otherwise.

The Legislature.

Mr. Hart introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday, which was adopted, directing the finance committee to inquire whether the Pullman Palace Car Company pays any taxes to the State; also whether the same company pays any license for the privileges enjoyed by them, and if not, why not?

The Senate adopted the memorial prepared by the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, asking Congress to compensate that institution for the destruction of the buildings, valued at a quarter of a million dollars. These were burned during the Valley campaign by the orders of General Hunter, the Federal officer.

Among the Senate bills passed were three to approve and ratify a charter of incorporation granted by the Congress of the United States approved February 28, 1891, entitled "an act to incorporate the Washington and Arlington Railway Company of the District of Columbia," so far as it relates to its proposed railway line within the limits of the State of Virginia.

Yesterday being the eight-sixth anniversary of the birth of Matthew Fontaine Maury, was made the occasion of a proposition for the erection of a monument to his memory. Mr. Letcher introduced in the House a joint resolution for that purpose. The resolution calls upon Congress to erect a monument to Matthew Fontaine Maury upon the Rip Rap in Hampton Roads. This is to commemorate the services rendered by that great naval and meteorological scientist to his government and the world. The monument the resolution proposes is to be in the nature of a lighthouse, and his laborious researches and discoveries have conferred upon the navigation of the world's commerce. The monument, it is proposed, shall be unveiled in 1893. The resolution is to be forwarded to Congress to be passed in such way as they deem best to secure the object desired. The resolution was unanimously agreed to by a rising vote. It was engrossed and ready to send over to the Senate, but that body adjourned before the completion of the speeches.

Mr. Bendheim presented a memorial from the school board of Alexandria, which urged the Legislature not to pass the bill to allow persons not residents of a city to send their children to city schools on the payment of certain taxes. It was referred to the committee on schools and colleges.

The bill to make labor-day (the first Monday in September) a legal holiday, was ordered to its engrossment and third reading.

Among the bills introduced and referred in the House on Wednesday were the following:

By Mr. Berkeley, for the relief of Geo. M. Roloff, of Prince William.

By Mr. Ryan, extending the time for the construction of the Berlin and Lovettsville bridge.

By Mr. Burns, to amend the section of the Code in relation to the right of the accused on an indictment for a capital offense to demand to be tried in the Circuit Court. The amendment provides that when an indictment is found against a person for felony in a court, wherein he may be tried, the accused, if in custody or if he appear according to his recognizance, shall, unless good cause be shown for a continuance, be arraigned and tried at that same term.

By Mr. Carter, to amend the Code relative to fees of commissioners of the revenue; by same, to amend the Code relative to the eligibility of registrars to election to office.

By Mr. Williams, to incorporate the Atlantic, Staunton and West Virginia Railway Company. The proposed line is to run from some point on the Potomac westward to Staunton.

Letter from Richmond.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 13, 1892.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Ryan, of Loudoun, to amend an act to incorporate the Berlin and Scottsville Bridge Company extends the time within which the company shall be required to construct the proposed bridge.

Senator Mushbach presided over the Senate to-day for awhile. He makes most excellent presiding officer and when he resumed his seat at his desk a brother Senator remarked, "Why not make Mushbach our text Lieutenant-Governor. He would make a good one." While in the chair to-day Mr. Mushbach had the pleasure of hearing a favorable report upon the bill introduced by him granting franchises to a French cable company. The Senator from Alexandria has a knack of getting the bills he introduces rapidly advanced upon the calendar.

The legislative friends of Senator Little, of Fredericksburg, are calling him Congressman Little, and predict that before many more years roll around he will be a prominent member of the House of Representatives.

By the way, in referring to Senator Little's splendid senatorial career, recalls an amusing incident which occurred a few days ago when he was making one of his best efforts. Sergeant-at-Arms Weaver is the authority for the story. This is how he tells it: "Senator Little was getting in his best looks upon a measure that gave him a wide scope to display his oratorical ability and his rich flow of language. He took occasion to refer to the glories of the past and the sorrows that came with the late war. The occasion was solemn and the language more so. A friend of mine from the good old country of Giles was in the Senate at the time, and when Little was getting in his peroration I thought I noticed tears trickling down the cheeks of my friend from Giles. A short while after Little concluded I said to him: 'Little that was a very touching and tender speech you made just now. It was one of the best I have ever heard in the Senate.' And then I added as I drew my friend from Giles closer to me: 'You made this man's cheeks wet with tears while you were talking.' This remark seemed to highly please Senator Little, but the pleasure of the moment soon vanished when my Giles country friend, who was a brave matter of fact, mountainous, exclaiming: 'Them was tears, Weaver, 'twas sweat.'"

The No. 10 ferry boat passed the Senate without any discussion to-day. The only Senators voting against it were Senators Lowmire and Barry. The former made a gallant fight against this bill last session and won by one vote. This session the Norfolk people were well organized and won without any trouble.

Among the visitors at the Capitol to-day was Mr. Albaugh, one of the largest oyster planters on the York river. He says the oyster business this season has been very dull; that the demand for oysters has been extraordinarily light. Thus far he has sold only four thousand bushels. Some seasons he sells fifty thousand bushels. He is here to take a hand in oyster legislation.

"Silver" Flint, the well-known base ball catcher, died at his home in Chicago last night.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.
HOUSE.

In his prayer this morning the Chaplain feelingly alluded to the death of the Duke of Clarence and of Cardinal Manning. He said the heavy news comes from across the sea that the heir presumptive of the British Crown is dead, and that the home of empire on which the sun never sets is shrouded in mourning. Hear our devout and earnest prayer for that most illustrious and gracious lady and sovereign Queen Victoria, whose reign has been a benediction to the world, the pillars of whose throne are the faithful hearts of her subjects, whose name and person are dear and sacred in this land as in her own. Again and again has she been called to drain the cup of tears. Uphold her with thy mighty hand; assuage her grief at the death of her grandson and grant her thy peace which passeth all understanding. Comfort the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the royal family in their great sorrow, and grant that they may find that great consolation that palace and home alike may find in thy love and promises. Especially we commend to thy fatherly comfort the mother who mourns the death of her first-born and the young affianced bride, whose husband had been snatched from her by the hand of death. As America stands with England uncovered by this new-made grave, may the brotherly sympathy and tenderness of feeling throughout our vast country bind together the two countries, the fountain of whose blood, speech, conscience and faith is one. Nor do we forget the death of that eminent prelate scholar, churchman Cardinal Prince of his church, whose whole life has been a supreme dedication of himself, his vast powers and accomplishments to the cause of our common Lord and Master and of his fellow men, especially the poor. Enshrine him in the memory of the millions of his brethren. May his noble example stir up all Christian people to a complete consecration of themselves to Him who gave himself as a ransom for us all, and who opened the gates of living love alike to prince, cardinal and beggar.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, February 6 was set apart for the delivery of eulogies to the late Representative Lee, of Virginia.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on the subsidiary and economy resolutions offered by Mr. Holman.

Mr. Holman withdrew the motion. He had, he said, come to the conclusion that the second resolution was broad enough to cover any and all proper and legal appropriations. It would include all such legislation as pig, t, pension bills and the like.

It being agreed that a vote could be taken on each resolution separately the question was put on the first, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the granting of subsidies or bounties by Congress, in money, public lands, bonds or by indorsement, or by pledge of the public credit to promote special private industries or enterprises of corporations, independent of the question of the constitutional power of Congress to make such grants, is unjust and impolitic, and is manifestly in conflict with the spirit of our republican institutions, as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the expense of the whole people who bear the burdens of government, and manifestly furnishes undue facilities for the enlargement of great private estates—a policy which a government of the people cannot justly or safely encourage by any form of favoritism in legislation. It was adopted. Yeas 229; nays 40.

The question was then taken on the second resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, In view of the present condition of the Treasury, and because efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugal expenditure of the public money, while unnecessary and lavish expenditure, under any and all conditions, leads invariably to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs, no money ought to be appropriated by Congress from the public treasury except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several departments frugally, efficiently and honestly administered.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 164; nays 93. The House then took up for consideration the report of the committee on accounts, assigning clerks to committee, and Mr. Cooper introduced a resolution referring to the investigation of the pension office and ad Commission. Rum's son had been removed for filling a place in that bureau.

THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Irish newspapers to-day all contain kindly articles upon the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The National Press says: "All idea of royalty disappeared before the tragedy in human life which will touch every man's heart." The Freeman's Journal says: "The duke will be mourned by all kindly and generous men, with deep sympathy for his parents." The Independent says: "The utmost sympathy goes from the heart of the Irish people for the family in their deep affliction."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.—The death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale has caused widespread and deep sorrow through India. Business has been suspended as a mark of respect to the dead prince. All the public games and the races have been postponed.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Apprehension is felt regarding the condition of the Princess of Wales, who takes the death of her son very much to heart and refuses to be comforted. The Princess Victoria Mary's sorrow at the loss of her betrothed husband seems to increase as time passes. She is prostrated by the intensity of her grief, and refuses to touch food. She stood beside the bedside of her royal lover, and through her blinding tears watched him as his life ebbed away. When the doctors announced that the Duke was dead

she became hysterical and her cries were heart-rending.

Foreign News.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The negotiations between Spain and France for a treaty of commerce have failed of result. After the first of February next the maximum tariff of each country will be applied to imports from the other.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Rindolph Rogers, the celebrated American actor, whose serious illness was announced a few days ago, died to-day at his residence, in this city. He was born in Waterloo, N. Y., July 6, 1825.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—Last night another band of snarblers, undeterred by the fact that had fallen so many of its number in the recent attack on X-ras, made an attack upon Borno. They were armed only with stones, but it was impossible for the gendarmes to disperse them. The cavalry was summoned and soon succeeded in putting the band to flight.

The Revolt Suppressed.

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 15.—A courier from Aconson, Mexico, reports that on Tuesday the stone mill occupied by the rebels was surrounded by troops and after a feeble resistance the beleaguered force surrendered and were placed under arrest. The total number of captives is 107, but the leaders, Salas, deserted his band at the critical moment and escaped to the mountains, leaving them to their fate. The captives will be tried at once and the principal ones will undoubtedly be shot.

Supposed Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The body of John Carson, an agent for Scribner's Magazine, was found lying in front of a stable on Christie street, at 4:30 o'clock this morning with the throat cut from ear to ear. The police are undecided whether it is a murder or suicide. No knife or razor was found near the body. Carson was once a well-to-do lawyer in Baltimore. Several years ago he lost a large sum of money in an electrical scheme. It is said he came from a good family and has wealthy relatives.

Robbers put to Flight.

MARFA, Tex., Jan. 15.—Wednesday night an attempt was made by a band of Mexicans to rob the Chilo silver mines at Stauffer. The robbers were surprised by a detachment of Texas rangers, resisted stubbornly, and were only put to flight after three of their number had been killed. No rangers were hurt. The surviving outlaws fled toward the Rio Grande, pursued by the State troops.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

A special train carrying the Andrews Opera Company was derailed near Brainerd, Minn., on the Northern Pacific road early this morning. The sleeper caught fire and two members of the company were burned to death.

While the forces of Uncle Sam think they have Garza rounded up among the foot hills of the lower Rio Grande that individual is believed to be more than 700 miles away from the scene of operations. It is believed that he is now in Presidio county and will soon bob up serenely.

John L. Sullivan, who has signed the pledge, last night made a speech from the stage at Tacoma, Wash., with Francis Murphy, the temperance orator.

Last night two children of Wm. Allen, jr., of Millbrook, Mich., overturned a lighted lamp on themselves and were horribly burned, dying in a short time. One was 3 years old and the other 4.

Shortly after midnight last night fire broke out in the Toledo, O., Car and Wagon factory which was entirely destroyed. Estimated loss on the building, machinery and stock is \$40,000.

The collier San Mateo has been chartered at San Francisco to take coal from Nansaimo to Chile, and is ordered to rush her cargo through as rapidly as possible.

A. W. Strange, Esq., Lynchburg, Va., writes: "I use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup regularly for hacking cough at night. It gives relief and puts me to sleep. It is much needed here." Price 25 cents.

Adam might have been the "goodliest man of men since born" but it doesn't appear that he ever did any special good for his family. What a blessing he might have been if he could have made Salvation Oil and kill pain.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MOUNT VERNON CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION No. 2.
Statement of Assets to December 31, 1891.

114 BULLITT ST.
Stock outstanding.....\$68,263.60
Interest account.....4,484.46
Bills payable.....5,000.00

ASSETS.
Total.....\$77,748.06
Treasury.....1,303.18
Management account.....572.83

Number of shares outstanding 884.
Number of shares owned by 142.
Number of shares upon which loans have been granted 381.
Value of each fully paid up share, \$96.
Dividend 1891, \$4.50